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Some models for shape memory alloys

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0 Introduction

In this paper we consider a shape memory material occupying the one-dimensional interval $(0, 1)$. We put $Q(T) := (0, T) \times (0, 1)$, $0 < T < \infty$. It is a crucial step to describe the relationship between the temperature field θ , the stress σ and the shear strain ε , in the analysis of the dynamics of shape memory alloys as a system of differential equations. By some experiments we have already obtained the following load-deformation curves (Fig. 0.1).

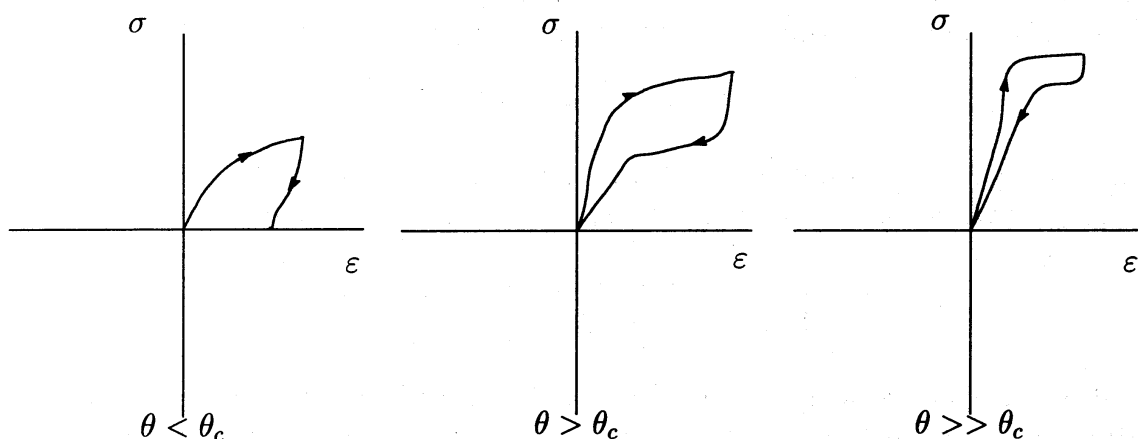


Figure 0.1. Load-deformation curves.

There are a lot of papers dealing with one-dimensional shape memory alloy problems (see [3]). In the most of papers Landau-Devonshire form was employed, which is one of acceptable approximations of the load deformation curves. The idea is as follows. Let $\Psi := \Psi(\theta, \varepsilon)$ be the Helmholtz free energy function given by

$$\Psi(\theta, \varepsilon) = \Psi_0(\theta) + \kappa_1(\theta - \theta_0)\varepsilon^2 - \kappa_2\varepsilon^4 + \kappa_3\varepsilon^6,$$

where

$$\Psi_0(\theta) = -C_V\theta \log(\theta/\tilde{\theta}) + C_V\theta + C_0,$$

$\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \theta_0, C_0$ and C_V are positive constants. Moreover, we assume that

$$\sigma = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \varepsilon}.$$

In such an approximation the relationship corresponding to the load-deformation curves is able to be mathematically described. Now, we recall the following Falk's model which is based on the Landau-Devonshire form and thermodynamics theory (cf. [6]).

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{tt} + \gamma u_{xxxx} - (f_1(u_x)\theta + f_2(u_x))_x &= f \quad \text{in } Q(T), \\
\theta_t - k\theta_{xx} - f_1(u_x)\theta u_{xt} &= g \quad \text{in } Q(T), \\
u(t, 0) = u(t, 1) &= 0 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq T, \\
u_{xx}(t, 0) = u_{xx}(t, 1) &= 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\
\theta_x(t, 0) = \theta_x(t, 1) &= 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\
u(0, x) = u_0(x), u_t(0, x) &= v_0(x) \text{ and } \theta(0, x) = \theta_0(x) \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1),
\end{aligned}$$

where f_1 and f_2 are continuous functions on \mathbf{R} , f and g are given functions on $Q(T)$, and u_0 , v_0 and θ_0 are initial functions. In this system we denote by u the displacement and assume that $\varepsilon = u_x$. This problem was already discussed in [11, 3, 4, 5, 1]. Also, the above system with viscosity terms was studied by Hoffmann-Zochowski [7] and Sprekels-Zheng-Zhu [12].

Recently, some types of hysteresis operators were characterized by the differential equations including the subdifferential operators of the indicator functions of closed intervals in \mathbf{R} (cf. [13]). In this paper we consider an ordinary differential equation of the form:

$$\sigma_t + \partial I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) \ni c\varepsilon_t, \quad (0.1)$$

where c is a non-negative constant and I is the indicator function of the closed interval $[f_a(\theta, \varepsilon), f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)]$ for given continuous functions f_a and f_d on $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$, that is,

$$I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq \sigma \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon), \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In case $c = 0$, the hysteresis operator (see Fig. 0.2) with anti-clockwise trend is characterized by (0.1). Kenmochi-Koyama-Meyer discussed parabolic PDEs and quasivariational inequalities with hysteresis operators in the case of $c = 0$ (cf. [8]). Their system contains an approximation equation for (0.1) with $c = 0$.

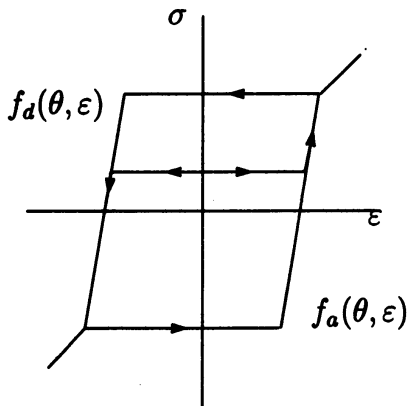


Figure 0.2

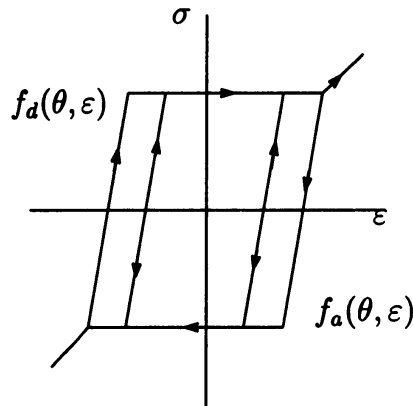


Figure 0.3

We can describe hysteresis operators (see Fig. 0.3) with clockwise trend as the differential equation (0.1) in the case that $c > 0$ and

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial \varepsilon}, \frac{\partial f_d}{\partial \varepsilon} \leq c \text{ on } \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}.$$

In this setting σ is determined by the hysteresis operator illustrated by Fig. 0.3 if and only if σ is a solution of (0.1). This idea was already found by Krejci (cf. [9]) in case I is independent of ε .

In this paper by using this characterization of hysteresis operators we discuss the following system: Our problem is to find functions u , θ and σ on $Q(T)$ satisfying

$$u_{tt} + \gamma u_{xxxx} - \mu u_{xtt} - \sigma_x = 0 \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (0.2)$$

$$\theta_t - \kappa \theta_{xx} = \sigma u_{xt} \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (0.3)$$

$$\sigma_t - \nu \sigma_{xx} + \partial I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) \ni c u_{xt} \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (0.4)$$

$$u(t, 0) = u(t, 1) = 0 \text{ and } u_{xx}(t, 0) = u_{xx}(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (0.5)$$

$$\theta_x(t, 0) = \theta_x(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (0.6)$$

$$\sigma_x(t, 0) = \sigma_x(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (0.7)$$

$$u(0) = u_0, u_t(0) = v_0, \theta(0) = \theta_0, \sigma(0) = \sigma_0 \quad \text{on } [0, 1], \quad (0.8)$$

where $\varepsilon = u_x$, γ , μ , κ , ν and c are positive constants and u_0 , v_0 , θ_0 and σ_0 are initial functions. Throughout this paper we denote by $(P) := (P)(u_0, v_0, \theta_0, \sigma_0)$ the above system (0.2) \sim (0.8).

The momentum balance law with viscosity yields (0.2) (cf. [7]). From the physical point of view it is natural to add $-\nu(u_{xt})^2$ to the left hand of the balance equation (0.3) of the internal energy, when we consider the viscosity for the stress. Our system (P) is regarded as a mathematical model for the shape memory alloys by using the hysteresis operators instead of the Landau-Devonshire form. Also, we approximate (0.1) by (0.4) so as to control mathematically σ_x in (0.2).

The plan of this paper is as follows. In section 1 we list the assumptions for data and give the definition of a solution of (P) and an existence and uniqueness theorem for problem (P). The brief proof of the theorem will be given in section 2.

We refer to the book by Brezis ([2]) for the definitions and basic properties of subdifferential operators.

1 Main result

We begin with the precise assumptions for data. Throughout this paper we assume that (A1) $f_a, f_d \in C^2(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}) \cap W^{2,\infty}(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R})$ and $f_a \leq f_d$ on $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$. Here, we put

$$L = \max\{|f_a|_{W^{2,\infty}(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R})}, |f_d|_{W^{2,\infty}(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R})}\}.$$

(A2) $u_0 \in H^4(0, 1)$ with $u_0(0) = u_0(1) = u_{0xx}(0) = u_{0xx}(1) = 0$, $v_0 \in H_0^1(0, 1)$, $\theta_0 \in H^1(0, 1)$ and $\sigma_0 = 0$. Moreover, $f_a(\theta_0, \varepsilon_0) \leq \sigma_0 \leq f_d(\theta_0, \varepsilon_0)$ a.e. on $(0, 1)$.

In order to apply the abstract theory of evolution equations, we recall the definition of the indicator functions. Now, for any given $\theta \in L^2(0, 1)$ and $\varepsilon \in L^2(0, 1)$ we denote by $I(\theta, \varepsilon; \cdot)$ the function on $L^2(0, 1)$ defined by

$$I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \sigma \in K(\theta, \varepsilon), \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $K(\theta, \varepsilon) = \{\sigma \in L^2(0, 1) : f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq \sigma \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon) \text{ a.e. on } (0, 1)\}$. Clearly, $I(\theta, \varepsilon; \cdot)$ is proper, l.s.c. and convex on $L^2(0, 1)$, $D(I(\theta, \varepsilon; \cdot)) = K(\theta, \varepsilon)$, and its subdifferential $\partial I(\theta, \varepsilon; \cdot)$ is a multivalued operator in $L^2(0, 1)$ which satisfies the following property: $\xi \in \partial I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma)$ if and only if $\sigma \in L^2(0, 1)$ with $f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq \sigma \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)$ a.e. on $(0, 1)$ and $\xi \in L^2(0, 1)$ such that

$$\int_0^1 \xi(z - \sigma) dx \leq 0 \quad \text{for any } z \in K(\theta, \varepsilon); \quad (1.1)$$

this variational inequality is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} \xi(x) \leq 0 & \text{for a.e. } x \in (0, 1) \text{ with } \sigma(x) = f_d(\theta, \varepsilon), \\ \xi(x) = 0 & \text{for a.e. } x \in (0, 1) \text{ with } f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) < \sigma(x) < f_d(\theta, \varepsilon), \\ \xi(x) \geq 0 & \text{for a.e. } x \in (0, 1) \text{ with } \sigma(x) = f_a(\theta, \varepsilon). \end{cases}$$

By using the above notation we define a solution of (P) as follows:

Definition 1.1. We call that a triplet $\{u, \theta, \sigma\}$ of functions u , θ and σ on $Q(T)$ is a solution of (P) on $[0, T]$, if the following conditions hold.

(S1) $u \in L^\infty(0, T; H^4(0, 1)) \cap W^{1,2}(0, T; H^3(0, 1)) \cap W^{1,\infty}(0, T; H^2(0, 1))$,

$\theta \in W^{1,2}(0, T; L^2(0, 1)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$, $\sigma \in W^{1,2}(0, T; L^2(0, 1)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$.

(S2) (0.2) and (0.3) hold for a.e. $(t, x) \in Q(T)$, there exists $\xi \in L^2(Q(T))$ such that $\xi(t) \in \partial I(\theta(t), \varepsilon(t); \sigma(t))$ for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$ and

$$\sigma_t(t) - \nu \sigma_{xx}(t) + \xi(t) = c u_{xt}(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(0, 1) \text{ and for a.e. } t \in [0, T], \quad (1.2)$$

and (0.5) \sim (0.8) hold.

Remark 1.1. It is easy to see that (1.2) with (0.7) holds if and only if $\sigma(t) \in K(\theta(t), \varepsilon(t))$ for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$ and

$$\int_0^1 \sigma_t(t)(\sigma(t) - z) dx + \nu \int_0^1 \sigma_x(t)(\sigma_x(t) - z_x) dx \leq c \int_0^1 \varepsilon_t(t)(\sigma(t) - z) dx$$

for any $z \in K(\theta(t), \varepsilon(t))$ and a.e. $t \in [0, T]$.

Our main result is stated as follows.

Theorem 1.1. Assume that (A1) and (A2) hold. Then, there exists one and only one solution $\{u, \theta, \sigma\}$ of (P) $(u_0, v_0, \theta_0, \sigma_0)$ on $[0, T]$.

In our existence proof we shall use the following approximation of the indicator function. For $\lambda > 0$ let $I_\lambda(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma)$ be the Yosida approximation of $I(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma)$. We have already known the certain expression of I_λ and ∂I_λ as mentioned below.

Lemma 1.1. (cf. [8; Section 4]) *For each $\lambda > 0$ it holds that*

$$I_\lambda(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \{ |[\sigma - f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)]^+|^2_{L^2(0,1)} + |[f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) - \sigma]^+|^2_{L^2(0,1)} \} \text{ for } \theta, \varepsilon, \sigma \in L^2(0, 1),$$

$$\partial I_\lambda(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \{ [\sigma - f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)]^+ - [f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) - \sigma]^+ \} \text{ for } \theta, \varepsilon, \sigma \in L^2(0, 1).$$

Later, we consider the following problem $(P)_\lambda$ for each $\lambda > 0$:

$$u_{tt} + \gamma u_{xxxx} - \mu u_{xxt} - \sigma_x = 0 \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\theta_t - \kappa \theta_{xx} = \sigma u_{xt} \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (1.4)$$

$$\sigma_t - \nu \sigma_{xx} + \partial I_\lambda(\theta, \varepsilon; \sigma) = c u_{xt} \quad \text{in } Q(T), \quad (1.5)$$

$$u(t, 0) = u(t, 1) = 0 \text{ and } u_{xx}(t, 0) = u_{xx}(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\theta_x(t, 0) = \theta_x(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\sigma_x(t, 0) = \sigma_x(t, 1) = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 < t < T, \quad (1.8)$$

$$u(0) = u_0, u_t(0) = v_0, \theta(0) = \theta_0, \sigma(0) = \sigma_0 \quad \text{on } [0, 1]. \quad (1.9)$$

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1.

The purpose of this section is to give a brief proof of Theorem 1.1. The proof is rather long so that the complete proof will be given in authors' forthcoming paper. Throughout this section we assume (A1) and (A2), use the same notation as in the previous section.

First, we prove the uniqueness of solutions of (P). In order to show the uniqueness we provide several lemmas. We denote by $\{u_1, \theta_1, \sigma_1\}$ and $\{u_2, \theta_2, \sigma_2\}$ two solutions of (P) $(u_0, v_0, \theta_0, \sigma_0)$ on $[0, T]$. Here, for simplicity we put

$$M(s) = \max\{|f_a(\theta_1, \varepsilon_1) - f_a(\theta_2, \varepsilon_2)|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}, |f_d(\theta_1, \varepsilon_1) - f_d(\theta_2, \varepsilon_2)|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}\} \text{ for } 0 < s \leq T.$$

Lemma 2.1. *For each $s \in (0, T]$ the following inequality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^1 |[\sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t) - M(s)]^+|^2 dx + \int_0^1 |[\sigma_2(t) - \sigma_1(t) - M(s)]^+|^2 dx \right) \\ & + \nu \left(\int_0^1 |[\sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t) - M(s)]_x^+|^2 dx + \int_0^1 |[\sigma_2(t) - \sigma_1(t) - M(s)]_x^+|^2 dx \right) \\ & + \frac{\hat{c}}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^1 |u_{1t}(t) - u_{2t}(t)|^2 dx + \gamma \int_0^1 |u_{1xx}(t) - u_{2xx}(t)|^2 dx \right) \\ & + \frac{\hat{c}\mu}{2} \int_0^1 |u_{1tx}(t) - u_{2tx}(t)|^2 dx \\ & \leq \frac{\hat{c}}{2\mu} M(s)^2 \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, s], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

where $\hat{c} = c$ if $c > 0$, $= 1$ if $c = 0$.

Proof. We can prove the lemma in a similar way to that of [8; Lemma 3.1]. So we omit its proof. \square

Next, we give some estimates for $\theta_1 - \theta_2$. Before the statement, we note that for $i = 1, 2$, $u_{itx} \in L^\infty(Q(T))$ and $\sigma_i \in L^\infty(Q(T))$ because $u_i \in W^{1,\infty}(0, T; H^2(0, 1))$ and $\sigma_i \in L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$.

Lemma 2.2. *There exists a positive constant C_1 depending only on $\mu, c, \kappa, |u_{1tx}|_{L^\infty(Q(T))}$ and $|\sigma_2|_{L^\infty(Q(T))}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |\theta_1(t) - \theta_2(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + \kappa |\theta_{1x}(t) - \theta_{2x}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \\ & \leq C_1 (|\theta_1(t) - \theta_2(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |\sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) + \frac{\hat{c}\mu}{4} |u_{1tx}(t) - u_{2tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} |\theta_{1x}(t) - \theta_{2x}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} |\theta_{1xx}(t) - \theta_{2xx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \\ & \leq C_1 (|\sigma_1(t) - \sigma_2(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{1tx}(t) - u_{2tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. The proof of (2.2) and (2.3) are elementary. \square

For simplicity, we introduce the following notations: $u := u_1 - u_2$, $\theta := \theta_1 - \theta_2$, $\sigma := \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_0(t) &:= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 |[\sigma(t) - M(s)]^+|^2 dx + \int_0^1 |[-\sigma(t) - M(s)]^+|^2 dx \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\hat{c}}{2} \left(\int_0^1 |u_t(t)|^2 dx + \gamma \int_0^1 |u_{xx}(t)|^2 dx \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |\theta(t)|^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E_1(t) &:= \nu \left(\int_0^1 |[\sigma(t) - M(s)]_x^+|^2 dx + \int_0^1 |[-\sigma(t) - M(s)]_x^+|^2 dx \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\hat{c}\mu}{4} \int_0^1 |u_{tx}(t)|^2 dx + \kappa \int_0^1 |\theta_x(t)|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.3. *There exists a positive constant C_2 such that*

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(t) dt \leq C_2 s M(s)^2 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T.$$

Proof. From Lemma 2.1 and (2.2) it follows that

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_0(t) + E_1(t) \leq \frac{\hat{c}}{2\mu} M(s)^2 + C_1 (|\theta(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, s].$$

We note that

$$|\sigma| \leq [\sigma - M(s)]^+ + [-\sigma - M(s)]^+ + M(s) \quad \text{on } Q(s).$$

Then, we see that

$$\int_0^1 |\sigma(t)|^2 dx \leq 18E_0(t) + 9M(s)^2 \quad \text{for } t \in [0, s]. \quad (2.4)$$

Therefore, we obtain the following inequality:

$$\frac{d}{dt}E_0(t) + E_1(t) \leq \left(\frac{\hat{c}}{2\mu} + 9C_1\right)M(s)^2 + 20C_1E_0(t) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, s].$$

By applying the Gronwall's inequality to the above inequality we have

$$E_0(t) + \int_0^t E_1(\tau) d\tau \leq e^{20C_1 t} \left(\frac{\hat{c}}{2\mu} + 9C_1\right)M(s)^2 s \quad \text{for } t \in [0, s].$$

Put $C_2 = 2e^{20C_1 T} \left(\frac{\hat{c}}{2\mu} + 9C_1\right)$. Then, we have proved this lemma. \square

On account of (A1) it is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} M(s) &= \max\{|f_a(\theta_1, \varepsilon_1) - f_a(\theta_2, \varepsilon_2)|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}, |f_d(\theta_1, \varepsilon_1) - f_d(\theta_2, \varepsilon_2)|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}\} \\ &\leq L_1(|\theta|_{L^\infty(Q(s))} + |\varepsilon|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where $L_1 = 2L$. In order to get an estimate for $M(s)$ we give the following two lemmas.

Lemma 2.4. *There exists a positive constant C_3 depending only on T such that*

$$|\varepsilon|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}^2 \leq C_3 \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T.$$

Next, we give an estimate for $|\theta|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}$.

Lemma 2.5. *There exists a positive constant C_4 such that*

$$|\theta|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}^2 \leq C_4 \int_0^s (|\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) dt + C_4 \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T.$$

Proof. By using the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality we infer that Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5 are true. \square

Using the above lemmas we give a proof of the uniqueness of (P).

Proof of uniqueness. First, we show that there is a positive constant C_5 satisfying

$$|\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq C_5 \left\{ \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq s} E_0(\tau) + \int_0^s (|\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + E_1(\tau)) d\tau \right\} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq T. \quad (2.6)$$

In fact, from (2.4), (2.5) and Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &|\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 dx \\ &\leq 18E_0(t) + 9M(s)^2 \\ &\leq 18\{E_0(t) + L_1^2(|\theta|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}^2 + |\varepsilon|_{L^\infty(Q(s))}^2)\} \\ &\leq 18\{1 + L_1^2(C_3 + C_4)\} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + 18L_1^2 C_4 \int_0^s (|\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + \frac{4}{\hat{c}\mu} E_1(\tau)) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq t \leq s \leq T$. Hence, by putting $C_5 = 18\{1 + L_1^2(C_3 + C_4) + \frac{4}{\varepsilon}\mu\}$ we get (2.6).

Next, by Lemmas 2.3 ~ 2.5 and (2.5) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \\ & \leq 2C_2 L_1^2 C_3 s \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) \\ & \quad + 2C_2 L_1^2 C_4 s \left\{ \int_0^s (|\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) dt + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) \right\} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T. \end{aligned}$$

Here, we take a number $T_1 \in (0, T]$ such that

$$2C_2 L_1^2 C_3 T_1 + 2C_2 L_1^2 C_4 T_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \\ & \leq 2C_2 L_1^2 C_4 s \int_0^s (|\sigma(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2) dt \\ & \leq C_6 s \left(\int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \right) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T_1, \end{aligned}$$

where C_6 is a suitable positive constant. Now, choose a number $T_2 \in (0, T_1]$ with $C_6 T_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then, we get the following inequality:

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \leq s C_7 \int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T_2, \quad (2.7)$$

where $C_7 = 2C_6$. (2.6) and (2.7) imply that

$$\begin{aligned} A(s) &:= \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \\ &\leq s^2 C_7 C_5 \left\{ A(s) + \int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \right\} \\ &\leq C_5 C_7 s^2 A(s) + C_7 C_5^2 s^3 \left\{ A(s) + \int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \right\} \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq s \leq T_2$. Recursively, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau \\ & \leq C_7 (C_5 s^2 + C_5^2 s^3 + \dots + C_5^n s^{n+1}) A(s) + C_7 C_5^n s^{n+1} \int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq s \leq T_2$ and $n = 1, 2, \dots$. By choosing a number $T_3 \in (0, T_2]$ satisfying

$$sC_7(C_5s + C_5^2s^2 + \dots + C_5^n s^n) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ for } 0 \leq s \leq T_3 \text{ and each } n,$$

we infer that

$$A(s) \leq 2C_7C_5^n s^{n+1} \int_0^s |\sigma(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T_3 \text{ and } n. \quad (2.8)$$

Finally, take a number $T_4 \in (0, T_3]$ with $C_5T_4 \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then, letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.8) yields that

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} E_0(t) + \int_0^s E_1(\tau) d\tau = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq T_4.$$

Thus we have proved the uniqueness of solutions of (P). \square

Next, we prove the existence of a solution of (P). To do so we discuss the approximate problem $(P)_\lambda$ for each $\lambda > 0$, which was defined in section 1. The following lemma guarantees the existence of a solution of $(P)_\lambda$.

Lemma 2.6. *For each $\lambda > 0$ there exist $T_\lambda > 0$ and a unique solution $\{u_\lambda, \theta_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda\}$ of $(P)_\lambda$ on $[0, T_\lambda]$, that is, $u_\lambda \in L^\infty(0, T_\lambda; H^4(0, 1)) \cap W^{1,2}(0, T_\lambda; H^3(0, 1)) \cap W^{1,\infty}(0, T_\lambda; H^2(0, 1))$, $\theta_\lambda \in W^{1,2}(0, T_\lambda; L^2(0, 1)) \cap L^\infty(0, T_\lambda; H^1(0, 1))$, $\sigma_\lambda \in W^{1,2}(0, T_\lambda; L^2(0, 1)) \cap L^\infty(0, T_\lambda; H^1(0, 1))$ satisfy (1.3) \sim (1.9) with $T = T_\lambda$ in the usual sense.*

By using the Banach's fixed point theorem we can easily prove this lemma, because ∂I_λ is Lipschitz continuous. So, we omit its proof. From now on, we give some uniform estimates for approximate solutions with respect to $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ and $t \in (0, T]$, $0 < T < \infty$.

Lemma 2.7. *Let $T > 0$ and $\hat{T}_\lambda = \min\{T, T_\lambda\}$. Then, there exists a positive constant M_1 depending only on $T, L, \gamma, \mu, c, |u_0|_{H^2(0,1)}, |v_0|_{L^2(0,1)}$ and $|\sigma_0|_{L^2(0,1)}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} &|u_{\lambda t}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{\lambda xx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq M_1 \quad \text{for } t \in (0, \hat{T}_\lambda] \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1], \\ &\int_0^{\hat{T}_\lambda} |u_{\lambda \tau x}(\tau)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 d\tau \leq M_1 \quad \lambda \in (0, 1], \\ &|\sigma_\lambda(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq M_1 \quad \text{for } t \in (0, \hat{T}_\lambda] \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Similarly to that to [8; Lemma 4.1] we can obtain the above estimates. \square

The following lemma shows the uniform estimate for L^∞ -norm of σ_λ by using the classical result (cf. [10]).

Lemma 2.8. *(cf. [10; Theorem 7.1, Chapter 3]) There exists a positive constant M_2 independent of $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ such that*

$$|\sigma_\lambda(t, x)| \leq M_2 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in Q(\hat{T}_\lambda) \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

Lemma 2.8 is not a direct application of [10; Theorem 7.1, Chapter 3]. But, in a similar way to that of [10; Theorem 7.1, Chapter 3] we can obtain the L^∞ -estimate for σ_λ . The following lemma is easily proved thanks to Lemmas 2.7 and 2.8.

Lemma 2.9. *There exists a positive constant M_3 , depending only on M_2 , κ and $|u_0|_{H^1(0,1)}$, such that*

$$|\theta_\lambda|_{W^{1,2}(0,\hat{T}_\lambda;L^2(0,1))} + |\theta_\lambda|_{L^\infty(0,\hat{T}_\lambda;H^1(0,1))} \leq M_3 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

Lemma 2.10. *There exists a positive constant M_4 such that*

$$|\sigma_{\lambda x}|_{L^2(Q(\hat{T}_\lambda))} \leq M_4 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

Proof. Let $\lambda \in (0, 1]$. Multiplying (1.5) by $\sigma_\lambda - f_d(\theta_\lambda, \varepsilon_\lambda)$ and integrating it over $[0, 1]$ yield the conclusion of this lemma. \square

Next, we give a lemma on the other uniform estimates for u_λ .

Lemma 2.11. *There exists a positive constant M_5 such that*

$$|u_{\lambda tx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{\lambda xxx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq M_5 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq \hat{T}_\lambda \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1],$$

$$\int_0^{\hat{T}_\lambda} |u_{\lambda txx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 dt \leq M_5 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

This lemma is quite easy, so we omit the proof.

Lemma 2.12. *There exists a positive constant M_6 such that*

$$|\sigma_\lambda(t)|_{H^1(0,1)}^2 \leq M_6 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq \hat{T}_\lambda \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1],$$

$$\int_0^{\hat{T}_\lambda} |\sigma_{\lambda t}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 dt \leq M_6 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1],$$

$$\int_0^{\hat{T}_\lambda} |\partial I_\lambda(\theta_\lambda(t), \varepsilon_\lambda(t); \sigma_\lambda(t))|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 dt \leq M_6 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

We can prove this lemma in a similar way to that of [8; Lemma 4.2]. Hence, we omit the proof. At the end of this section we show the uniform estimates for $u_{\lambda xxxxx}$.

Lemma 2.13. *There exists a positive constant M_7 such that*

$$|u_{\lambda txx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + |u_{\lambda xxxxx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \leq M_7 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq \hat{T}_\lambda \text{ and } \lambda \in (0, 1],$$

$$\int_0^{\hat{T}_\lambda} |u_{\lambda txxx}(t)|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 dt \leq M_7 \text{ for } \lambda \in (0, 1].$$

By Lemma 2.12 it is easy to prove Lemma 2.13. Next, we show a global existence of approximate solutions.

Lemma 2.14. *Let $T > 0$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1]$. Then, $(P)_\lambda$ admits a unique solution on $[0, T]$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda \in (0, 1]$, $T > 0$ and $[0, T_\lambda)$ be a maximal interval of existence of a solution of $(P)_\lambda$. We assume that $T_\lambda < T$. Lemma 2.6 with the help of Lemmas 2.7 ~ 2.13 implies that we can extend the solution beyond T_λ . This is a contradiction. \square

Finally, we give a proof of the existence of a solution of (P). The most important part of the proof is quite similar to that of [8; section 5].

Proof of existence. Let $\lambda \in (0, 1]$, $T > 0$ and $\{u_\lambda, \theta_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda\}$ be a solution of $(P)_\lambda$ on $[0, T]$ because of Lemma 2.6. The argument of the previous section implies that there are a subsequence $\{\lambda_j\}$ of $\{\lambda\}$, and functions u, θ, σ and ξ on $Q(T)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} u_j := u_{\lambda_j} \rightarrow u \quad & \text{weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(0, T; H^4(0, 1)), \\ & \text{weakly in } W^{1,2}(0, T; H^3(0, 1)), \\ & \text{weakly}^* \text{ in } W^{1,\infty}(0, T; H^2(0, 1)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_j := \sigma_{\lambda_j} \rightarrow \sigma \quad & \text{weakly in } W^{1,2}(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \\ & \text{weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1)), \\ & \text{in } C(\overline{Q(T)}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_j := \theta_{\lambda_j} \rightarrow \theta \quad & \text{weakly in } W^{1,2}(0, T; L^2(0, 1)), \\ & \text{weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(0, T; H^1(0, 1)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi_j := \partial I_{\lambda_j}(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j; \sigma_j) \rightarrow \xi \quad \text{weakly in } L^2(Q(T)) \text{ as } j \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\varepsilon_j = u_{jx}$. The above convergences guarantee that $\{u, \theta, \sigma\}$ satisfy (S1) and (S2) except for (1.2). Hence, by Remark 1.1 it is sufficient to show that $f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq \sigma \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)$ a.e. on $Q(T)$ where $\varepsilon = u_x$ and (1.1). On account of Lemma 1.1 we have

$$[\sigma_j - f_d(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j)]^+ - [f_a(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j) - \sigma_j]^+ = \lambda_j \xi_j \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } L^2(Q(T)) \text{ as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

This convergence yields that $f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq \sigma \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)$ a.e. on $Q(T)$.

Next, let z be any function in $L^2(Q(T))$ satisfying $f_a(\theta, \varepsilon) \leq z \leq f_d(\theta, \varepsilon)$ a.e. on $Q(T)$ and put

$$z_j = \max\{\min\{f_d(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j), z\}, f_a(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j)\}.$$

It is clear that $f_a(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j) \leq z_j \leq f_d(\theta_j, \varepsilon_j)$ a.e. on $Q(T)$ and $z_j \rightarrow z$ in $L^2(Q(T))$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Accordingly,

$$\int_{Q(T)} \xi_{\lambda_j}(z_j - \sigma_j) dx dt \rightarrow \int_{Q(T)} \xi(z - \sigma) dx dt \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

On the other hand,

$$\int_{Q(T)} \xi_{\lambda_j}(z_j - \sigma_j) dx dt \leq 0 \quad \text{for each } j.$$

Therefore, we obtain (1.1). □

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